

HUNS USED I. W. W.'S MANUAL OF CRIME

In Writings of Malcontents Germans Found Catechism for Sabotage, Destruction and Violence—Startling Identity in Method and Acts

The following article is taken from a brochure by T. Everett Harré, entitled, "The I. W. W.—Auxiliary in German Espionage," and sets forth with great vigor the chief accusations regarding what Colonel Roosevelt has called "the frank homicidal march of the I. W. W." An introduction by Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the executive committee of the National Civic Federation, which The Tribune published on July 21, commends the brochure as a "wholesome antidote to this propaganda."

By T. Everett Harré

IN THE wholesale murder of innocents, in the burning of fair cities and despoliation of fertile lands, in the breaking of solemn covenants and the abrogation of human rights and justice and in the invention of scientific devices for slaughter and human suffering, the imperial German government in its military campaigns has accomplished what is unparalleled in the annals of mankind. Yet in its warfare against the United States within the confines of our own shores, its agents, in efforts to obstruct our conduct of the war, have had only to adopt the essentials of a programme already prepared. Seeking to do their utmost to negate the government's prosecution of the war and to render fruitless the bravery and sacrifice of our boys in the trenches, the agents of the Kaiser simply adopted the methods of the I. W. W.

In the manuals of the I. W. W. Germany's agents found a comprehensive catechism for sabotage, crime, destruction and violence. A comparison of the activities of German spies and those of the I. W. W. reveals startlingly identical methods and acts.

Germans Recruit Anarchists and Malcontents

Before the United States entered the war what was of utmost military importance to Germany was the destruction of arms, munitions, food and military supplies destined for the Allies. In a circular letter dated November 18, 1914, the Imperial German Naval Headquarters ordered mobilized "all controlling agents and all destructive agents who are overseas in ports where vessels carrying war materials are loaded, in England, France, Canada, the United States and Russia." Declaring it to be "indispensable" that all operations be conducted through the aid of third persons having no relation with the official agent of the government, the German agents were ordered "continually" to recruit agents "to organize explosions on ships sailing to enemy countries," and to produce delays and confusion in the sailing and unloading of these ships. "With this end in view we particularly recommend to your attention the deckhands, among whom are to be found a great number of anarchists and escaped criminals," the order continued.

The Berlin government, as revealed in secret cablegrams sent by the German Foreign Office to von Bernstorff, instructed the ambassador to arrange for the destruction of Canadian railroads and for sabotage in the United States. "In the United States," the instructions read, "sabotage can be carried out in every kind of factory for supplying munitions of war."

It was in line with these instructions from Berlin that von Papen and Boy-Ed from the very beginning established connections with anarchists and the revolutionary elements of labor. The von Izel papers seized by the Department of Justice revealed a fund of \$20,000,000 upon which German agents and spies could draw. More recent investigations showed that the German corruption fund placed in the United States after the beginning of the war amounted to \$100,000,000.

Simultaneously with furthering pacifist propaganda through mouthpiece radicals, academic pacifists and the Socialist party, German agents, according to Federal authorities, since the United States entered the

war have carried on a systematic campaign of sabotage for the destruction of war supplies and the hampering of the war work of the nation. Among the I. W. W., whose ultimate objects are the same as those of the Bolsheviks, and among other anarchistic elements German agents, government officials declare, have found convenient instruments for the continuance of their fell work in the United States.

The history of the I. W. W. is an unrelieved history of disloyalty, disorder and flagrant crime. In their acts violating our neutrality before and in their activities since we entered the war, the agents of imperial Germany had little need to import anything new.

I. W. W. Works Along Same Lines as Hun Spies

At the time when Captain Franz von Papen began weaving his web of intrigue and was recruiting agents for the destruction of ships, railroads, bridges, munition plants and other industries, the I. W. W. was already were independently going about the same work. In January, 1915, I. W. W. agents, an I. W. W., was arrested by government agents, charged with attempting to blow up the electric light plant of the John A. Roehling Wire Company. In his trunk fifty bombs were found.

Inspired by the I. W. W. and with the purpose of tying up the shipment of munitions to the Allies, the longshoremen on the Mallory line piers, New York, went out on strike on July 20, 1915, and the day following those of the Clyde line struck. The strikers met at I. W. W. headquarters, at Carlton and Washington streets, where I. W. W. leaders advised them to tie up all shipping on the North River by organizing the firemen and affiliating with the Marine and Transport Workers of the World and the I. W. W. Jack Walsh, an I. W. W. strike leader, said he hoped to foment sympathetic strikes in Baltimore and Philadelphia. In Philadelphia, a few days later, 10,000 patriotic Italians mobbed I. W. W. and Socialist workers when they attempted to discourage 700 Italian reservists from sailing for Italy to join the colors.

Riots and fierce fighting occurred when the workmen of the Standard Oil Company's plant at Bayonne, N. J., incited by Frank Tannenbaum, went out on strike July 21, 1915. At the same time a fire broke out in the office of the Tidewater Oil Company, nearly 2,000 of whose employees went out on a sympathetic strike. This plant adjoins the Standard Oil works.

Induce Strikes On New York Docks

In line with their habitual efforts to hinder transportation, I. W. W. agitators on October 12, 1915, induced 1,000 out of 1,500 freight handlers employed in the warehouses of the New York Dock Company to strike.

When I. W. W. leaders attempted to gain recruits from the ranks of the United Mine Workers of America at two collieries of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, in April, 1916, the loyal workers opposed the anarchistic propaganda.

In August, 1916, the I. W. W. fomented a strike in the Iron Range in Minnesota. At Virginia, Minn., they tore down advertisements for workers and substituted their own literature.

Timed to divert public attention from Germany's resumption of ruthless U-boat warfare, I. W. W. leaders early in February, 1917, started two riots in New York City. In March a number of leaders were arrested for plotting to blow up the Pennsylvania Salt Works at the Greenwich piers, along the Delaware River. In an attempt to stop the supply of fresh food to New York City by tying up freight they called 10,000 men out on strike on March 9, 1917.

Regular army officers stationed in South Dakota in July, 1917, uncovered a plot which, if carried out, would have meant an incalculable loss of grain. The I. W. W. leaders had mapped out the entire agricultural districts of the state, and



This picture, taken at the time of the Industrial Workers of the World meeting on the Charles Gould estate at Tarrytown, shows how the Industrial Workers of the World received countenance from other classes of society. Seated in front of a group of Industrial Workers of the World are Leonard Abbott, Mrs. Gould and her daughter.

had already planted men in these districts who were to make a simultaneous attempt to burn the season's crops.

Strikes Affecting Conduct of War

In the early summer of 1917 strikes in Arizona, causing the total or partial shutdown of mines, resulted in the loss of 100,000,000 pounds of copper. From the four Arizona districts affected comes 28 per cent of the total copper output of the United States. I. W. W. leaders admitted the Arizona troubles were merely part of a nation-wide plot to stop all industry, including manufacturing and agriculture. Denying any German connections, they preached that the war was "a Wall Street fight," and predicted such a revolution as occurred in Russia. Charles H. Moyer, president of the International Union of Mill, Mine and Smelter Workers, at Denver, Colo., charged the I. W. W. with conspiring to close the copper mines of the entire country. The I. W. W. boasted that 52,000 farm laborers, who were counted upon to assist in the wheat harvest, would support the copper strike. Senator Ashurst, on July 3, 1917, informed the War Department that mine strikes in Arizona had been organized by Austrian and German influences. In July, 1917, the activities of the I. W. W. reduced by one-half the number of men employed by the lumber producers of Northern Idaho.

James W. Rowan, secretary of the Northwestern Branch of the I. W. W., announced in Spokane, Wash., on August 17, 1917, that more than 50,000 men would quit work in the agricultural and construction industries in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, and that the only way to resume industry would be compliance with the I. W. W. demands. Rowan was subsequently arrested. During the month of August grain fields and stacked harvests were set afire throughout California.

While the American Federation of Labor and the Railway Brotherhood were faithfully devoted to keeping men at their jobs the I. W. W. was correspondingly active in trying to hinder the conduct of the war by stirring up trouble and discontent and urging men to desert their tasks. Of the 1,156 strikes during the six months following our entry into the war the majority were in industries essential to war production. The number of days of production lost through these strikes was 6,285,519. Strikes stopping the output of military supplies contribute to the military advantage of the hordes flinging themselves against the Allied wall in Flanders and Flanders no less than would the outright destruction of arms and munitions or of transport ships.

Sedition and Opposition to Draft
In Montana, immediately after the institution of voluntary registration, the I. W. W. organized riots against it. They were similarly active in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. George E. Buss, Sheriff of Luzerne County, Penn., asserted that "the past activities of the I. W. W. made it necessary last summer to break up

their seditious meetings before they got well under way."

In an article published in "Il Proletario," the official Italian organ of the I. W. W., Baldazzi declared that, in preparation for open attacks against the coal company and the authorities, "the miners of the anthracite district must be armed and strongly armed."

Fought Work for The Liberty Loan

In the Chicago trial numerous declarations by I. W. W. leaders against the draft, the Liberty Loan and the government were read. In an official bulletin Grover H. Perry, one of the most radical workers in the Southwest, declared: "The government says the draft is going into effect September 1, but so far as the I. W. W. miners are concerned it is not going into effect at all."

In March, 1918, the I. W. W. started a campaign in Chicago to combat the sale of the Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamps by issuing I. W. W. bonds and stamps, to be bought by members and sympathizers instead of government bonds. The I. W. W. bonds were called "freedom certificates," and the stamps "general defence stamps."

In the shipyards at Tacoma, Wash., a district infested by the I. W. W., a Russian riveter when solicited recently by fellow workmen to buy Liberty bonds replied, "To hell with the Liberty bonds!" The I. W. W. had driven spikes into logs, damaged machinery and practised sabotage to such an extent that all unknown laborers who came to that district were regarded with suspicion. So extensive was their propaganda and so grave the danger that, to prevent I. W. W. getting in, thousands of drafted men were put to work in lumber camps cutting and saving spruce to be used in aeroplane construction.

Upon the imperial German government which made this war the I. W. W. leaders have cast no blame. The hosts which have been swept forward by the German military machine in its last offensive constitute merely a "so-called enemy." The American boys who are going bravely forth to fight and to make the utmost sacrifice if need be, that American homes, American liberty and American womanhood may be safe, were called, in a motion picture at a branch I. W. W. meeting at Augusta, Kan., May 20, 1917, a "band of potential murderers."

In line with their general plan to obstruct the entire conduct of the war the I. W. W., according to evidence presented on May 10, 1918, in the trial at Chicago, aimed directly to defeat the aircraft programme. In an I. W. W. organ of August 8, 1917, headed "Why Not Ask the Lumberjack?" authorities were quoted as saying that the nation's aircraft programme would be delayed a year unless the strike in the Northwest lumber districts was settled in two weeks. "This is an open admission that we have tied up the programme," declared the article, triumphantly.

Charles Jacobson, an I. W. W. leader, distributed and posted in public at Virginia, Crosby and Duluth, Minn., on June 22, 1917, posters urging the mine workers to strike. "We are here producing the

iron of which the war machineries is built from," the circular read. "You workers must stop of furnishing the master the material of which the war structures are made, and same time defend our innocent fellow workers, who believe that they will not murder your brothers or your father, nor destroy your home."

A notice to I. W. W. members, presented as evidence in the Chicago trial by the government, declared: "To the miners Woodrow Wilson says: 'If you slacken or fail, armies and statesmen are helpless.' Right you are, Woody! When the cat (sabotage) sits on the picket handle, brass buttons must go." In a seized document was the statement "One big union is the power that can disband one big army."

"What is more civilized than for the workers to create powder that refuses to explode?" another document read. "What is more civilized than to spike the guns when they are trained on our working class brothers in other countries? Sabotage will civilize the soldiers."

A few days before the time set for registration under the selective service act the publication of "Solidarity," distributed to the I. W. W.'s throughout the country an article bitterly attacking America's entrance into the war, declaring:

Backs German Propagandist Work

"As long as the Kaiser can be made the scapegoat for the hideous realities of today, capitalists can pose as a white angel of purity."

The German government's specious pretension that it was fighting "for the freedom of the seas" was elaborated in the I. W. W. organ, "Solidarity," which, on August 25, 1917, said:

"Any one with good sense now objects to being told that Czar Wilson is working for the interests of the working classes in trying to force them against their wills into the bloody European slaughter fest. American troops were being sent to France, according to Haywood's paper, 'to collect Wall Street's war debts and to save the sea for the tyrannical British Empire.'"

The gleeful gratification that the I. W. W.'s took in any hindrance inflicted on the Allies' efforts in fighting the German autocracy was indicated by a statement of Harrison George, an I. W. W., in an article, "The Unbeatable Cat" (the black cat being the symbol of sabotage).

"Foreign advice," he wrote, "state that as an answer to description the workers of New Zealand have reduced working efficiency 50 per cent."

A scheme for the I. W. W. to obtain control of the home guard in the Arizona mining districts, with a view to dominating local affairs in event of labor strikes while the regular army was fighting abroad, was suggested by Francis P. Sullivan, a leader of the organization, in letters which were produced in the Chicago trial.

In a letter addressed to the editor of one of the I. W. W. publications Sullivan wrote, in May, 1917, from Humboldt, Ariz.:

"My opinion is that we need a home guard composed entirely of I. W. W. This will give the pro-

English patriots a chance to go to the front and kill some of their fellow slaves in Germany. If they get into Germany our crowd will take care of the property interests in this part of the globe."

"A German with a gun looks no more vicious to me than an American with a gun. Be careful not to spoil our plan of having a little home guard of our own. I may some day be elected captain of a home guard company."

German Agents Practise "Sabotage on the Job"

In the Western states labor disorders, caused by I. W. W.'s and believed to have been inspired by German agents, resulted in several hundred arrests and the hanging of one of the agitators at Butte, Mont. Senator Thomas, of Colorado, charged that the Arizona copper mine strikes had been fomented and financed by German agents. About the same time Fritz Baumgartner, formerly connected with the Krupp works, was arrested in Cleveland for trying to start strikes. A plot to cripple transportation on the Great Lakes was uncovered by Federal agents and arrests were made. The Department of State, in October, 1917, uncovered a plot connected by the German General Staff to blow up the Canadian Pacific Railway at various strategic points.

On December 20, 1917, an attempt was made to blow up the Executive Mansion and kill Governor W. D. Stephens, at Sacramento, Cal.—the act was ascribed by Federal authorities either to the I. W. W. or to German agents.

The enormity of the sabotage accomplished by the German destructionists under orders may be judged from the fact that to repair the sabotage done to German ships in American ports the United States government had to spend \$8,000,000 before it could put those vessels into service. From the I. W. W. point of view, as well as from the German, this was a "royally good job."

Two enemy aliens and one naturalized American were arrested at Sellersville, Penn., March 22, 1918, charged with a conspiracy to furnish defective gauges for torpedoes to the government. The men arrested were Fritz Bieret, assistant to the general manager of the United States Gauge Company, of Sellersville, Penn.; George Schubert, foreman, both of whom came to the United States six years ago and had taken out first papers, and William Hendricks, general foreman, who had been naturalized for twenty-eight years. When they made the arrest, government agents found, they reported, von Hindenburg's picture over Bieret's bed at his home.

Fire After Fire in War Supply Plants

On January 26, 1918, ten men were killed and seven injured by an explosion in a powder magazine in the United States navy torpedo station at Newport, R. I. On the same day a disastrous fire involving a loss of \$1,000,000 occurred at Port Newark, where government ships were being built and where the quartermaster of the army

Berlin Government Gave Instruction for Destroying of Munitions and Factories Along With Pacifist Propaganda Through Academic Sources

maintains an important supply base. On the same day, also, a vigilant watchman discovered a fire on the deck of the steamship Adriatic, moored at a Hudson River pier, in the midst of a mass of iron tanks containing gasoline which had been placed temporarily on the forward deck. Within the same twenty-four hours mysterious fires occurred in New York, Paterson, N. J.; Maynard, Mass., and Peterboro, Canada, and at Buffalo the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company's service and repair plant near the waterfront was burned, involving a loss of \$150,000. Is all this mere coincidence?

Fires That Crippled Munitions Factories

On February 1 fire destroyed a brick building containing the laboratories of the Driver-Harris Wire Company, at Harrison, N. J., involving the loss of \$300,000 worth of testing machinery for rifles, cannon, shrapnel shells and other munitions and a stock of fine wire used in the making of wireless apparatus.

On February 11 fire destroyed the Oak Island freight transfer station and thirty-five freight cars of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Newark. The same day a fire broke out in the plant of the Klaxon Company, Newark. A watchman saw a man running from the buildings about the time the fire was discovered and fired a shot after him. In February there were twenty fires at or near munition plants and in every case evidence pointed to German origin.

An explosion destroyed a building of the Butterworth & Judson Chemical Works on Canary Island, in the Passaic River, where trinitrotoluol was manufactured, on March 24. In three different places fire broke out simultaneously in the Lake Erie & Western Railroad shops at Lima, Ohio, April 25. The fire practically destroyed the plant, including locomotives to be used for the transportation of war supplies and a new train of troop coaches.

A series of nine explosions wrecked the explosive manufacturing plant of the Aetna Chemical Company, at Oakdale, near Pittsburgh, Penn., on May 18, 1918. More than fifty employees were killed and about a hundred seriously injured. In May a fire, of mysterious origin, destroyed a great plant in San Francisco, where aeroplanes were being manufactured for the government. Many planes in process of construction—seriously needed by our armies at the front—were consumed.

It is certainly not without significance that at a time when nearly all the sailors were absent parading in a pageant on the Fourth of July of this year fire destroyed Sewell's Point section base, the headquarters near Cape May of the Fourth Naval District submarine patrol fleet, which carried the most complete equipment of naval stores on the New Jersey coast. The loss was reported to exceed \$250,000.

The Coyote, the first wooden ship of the emergency fleet programme, might have been damaged or destroyed on the very day it was launched last March in the yards of the Foundation Company, at Kearny. Just before the Coyote slid down the ways a timely inspection showed that cinders had been mixed in the tallow used to grease the ways. The ways had been greased on a Monday afternoon; on Tuesday night the ways for 100 feet above the centre were sprinkled with cinders.

Testifying before the Senate Commerce Committee on March 14, 1918, Dudley R. Kennedy, one of the managers of the Hog Island shipyard, declared that 245 pounds of dynamite, enough to blow up the whole plant, had been found in packages concealed in supplies in various parts of the yard. On January 21 a fire occurred on a hospital ship lying in one of the most important drydocks on the Atlantic coast. In investigating the cause of the fire, six sticks of dynamite were found in the hold of the vessel.

In 1916 Dr. Walter T. Scheele, a German chemist, alleged by the government to be one of the chief aids of von Papen and Boy-Ed, was indicted for plotting the destruction of ocean liners. Before warrants for his arrest were issued he managed to escape, and it was not until last March that he was arrested in Cuba and brought back to this country. In the trial of Franz von Rintelen the government contended that the fire bombs used

by the plotters of whom Rintelen was the head had been manufactured in Scheele's Hoboken laboratory. Detective George Busby, of the Police Headquarters bomb squad, testified that on April 16, 1916, he had found in Scheele's shop a plentiful supply of explosive chemicals—a typical I. W. W. outfit, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, etc. The French liner La Touraine, he declared, had escaped destruction only because the force of the bombs placed in that vessel, and which exploded, was not sufficient to wreck the ship.

On April 17, 1918, the American munitions ship Florence H. was destroyed by a terrific explosion which killed forty-one of the crew, wounded seventy-five and severely burned fourteen. While the cause is unknown, survivors expressed the conviction that the explosion was caused by a clock bomb concealed in a bunker.

Sabotage in Aeroplane Production

Asserting his conviction that there are 400,000 potential German spies in the United States, Senator Lee S. Overman, of North Carolina, made the charge before the Senate on March 28 that German agents had caused a hold-up of the aeroplane production in the United States, and that by tampering with aeroplanes they had sent several American fliers to their death. Senator Overman said that, while he would not make a charge against any one employee in the Curtiss plant, there were spies there.

A mechanic employed by the Liberty Motor Company, according to a statement made by Representative Currie, of Michigan, before the House last April, willfully broke a complex machine used in the motor factory, causing an actual loss in production of thirteen aeroplanes engines. Representative Currie asserted that Federal agents and operatives in Detroit had secured proof of a thousand cases of similar destruction on the job. Albert White, a foreman of the Curtiss plant, declared in a statement that blueprints had been frequently stolen and defective ones substituted in that plant.

Evidence was secured by the Niagara Frontier Defence League, an organization composed of manufacturers in the locality of Buffalo, proving that at the Pierce Arrow Motor Company, at Buffalo, a German foreman and a German time-keeper were engaged in putting emery and an explosive acid in the motors. Another German employee industriously spent his spare hours in saving the axles of cars loaded with ammunition and war supply materials, so that the cars would break down and cause explosions. These men were interned for the period of the war.

Senator Thomas, of Colorado, alleged in the Senate on April 2 that German spies, operating in one of the war factories, had tampered with gas masks. Of 5,000 masks made for the use of American troops, 2,900 were found defective, tiny perforations having been made in the rubber. These perforations were so minute as to be invisible to the naked eye. The masks would have been useless in a gas attack and the boys using them overcame by the deadly fumes. The persistence of enemy agents in this plant was such that after the defects had been discovered and the masks rejected by investigators and thrown aside they were later found packed in a shipment.

In their entire campaign of sabotage, in the destruction of property with loss of life, in fomenting strikes and promoting social discord, in seeking in every way to obstruct our conduct of the war, the emissaries of Germany, as has been shown, have followed the programme of the I. W. W.

So identical are their acts and methods, so parallel their malevolent programme, that it is impossible to distinguish between the war acts of German agents and I. W. W. fanatics. When some frightful explosion or fire of unknown origin occurs, when a ship sinks, or when a strike paralyzes some vital industry, one can only ask: Which is responsible: German spies or the I. W. W.?

Both the I. W. W.'s and German malefactors in their beliefs and acts are opposed to the government and people of the United States and are friendly to the world's fell foe. As such both must be detected and stamped out; made impotent or utterly destroyed.